Extracts from the address of the Democra State Committee of Massachusetts, signed G. Greene, Benj. F. Hallett, &c. &c.

POLITICAL.

THE TARIFY. When, after the war of 1812, the federal party denounced a tariff of revenue for national defence, and to pey off the national debt incurred in that righteous war which they had opposed up to the very line of treason, and clamored for exclusive favors for commerce as the only good, because all their wealth was then embarked in it, the republicans of Massachusetts stood by the country in her then just system of taxation to maintain the public faith.

then just system of taxation to maintain the possi-faith.

And now, when the federal party have found manufactures more profitable than commerce, and are ravenous for high duties, which are not needed for the public wants, but are solely designed to pro-tect themselves at the expense of the consumer, the democracy of Massachusetts, standing on broad na-tional rather than local measures, as they did in the craiss after the war, go for a "tariff of revenue alone," and with all their energies oppose the system of unjust taxation, by which the laboring and consu-ming million are made to pay enormous tribute to the privileged few, and one section of the Union is impoverished that another may be enriched.

impoverished that another may be enriched.

LOUBLANA AND TEXAS.

When the federalists of Massachusetts denounced the purchase of Louisians as a dissolution of the Union, and sneered at that magnificent country as "an untrodden weste, fit only for ovels to hoot and volves to hoot in;" and when they exclaimed, upon the change of the administration from John Adams to Thomas Jefferson, "our Sparts is in the hands of the Helots," the republicans of Massachusetts hailed the accession to the presidency of the author of the Declaration of Independence as a new guarantee to the people of its great political truths, and beheld in the acquisition of Louisiann that glorious expansion of a free country, by which "every State added to the republican family has increased our national power, and welded together the more securely our national Union."

TEXAS AND OREGON. TEXAS AND OREGON.

When the same federal party, with their new allies, the abolitionists, resolved that the annexation of Texas was of no binding force upon the State, and that if she came into the Union, Massachusetts would go out of it, and the constitution was denounced by the spirit of fenaticism as "a covenant with death and a league with hell," the democrats of Massachusetts, on Bunker hill, proclaimed as their creed, that the annexation of Texas now, like that of Louisiana in 1803, was the Great American Question of Theday, and that the United States, with her two millions of square miles, and her twenty millions of population, should place herself firmly at the head of the American policy of non-intervention of foreign powers with the concerns of the American continent; and that she should now enforce the doctrine proclaimed in 1823, that Great Brilain shall not advance another step upon the soil of the New World, nor her policy or her threats deter us from fulfilling the great mission of our beloved country to extend the area of freedom, and "to plant the standard of a republican nation along the endiess shores of the vast Pacific."

and what interest or emergency is there in state or nation, which requires, especially now, a whig administration in Massachusetts, or which can be aided by it?

Their address tells you that you must elect Messrs. Briggs and Reed in order to save the tariff of 1842; and they coaxingly say, (as if they had the matter all in their own hands,) "the whigs of Massachusetts come before you, fellow-citizens, with the tariff of 1842 as it is."

Now, if this means anything, it means that it depends upon Messrs. Briggs and Reed, and the legislature of Massachusetts, whether the people shall be allowed to have the tariff of 1842 any longer; and if the people will not elect Messrs. Briggs and Reed, why then the promulgators of the whig address will cut them off from the tariff of 1842! They come to the people with the tariff of 1842! and they hold it in their hands!

It would be sufficient to expose the absurdity of this assurance, in the author of that address, by what a much greater whig than he (Mr. Webster, himself) had said not long before, in that same Faneuil Hall, when he told the Massachusetts whigs the simple truth, that the whig party here could not have carried the tariff of 1842 without the aid of democrats; and when he prophetically advised the New England manufacturers and business men to seek for some stronger guarantee of the whig party in the Union. They may now reflect upon that prophecy and its fulfilment at their leisure.

But, right or wrong, good or bad, the federal party were unable to have made the tariff of 1842, even when flushed with the success of their disguised election of General Harrison in 1840; and how much more impotent are they now to sustain it, in the present aspect and the future promise of political ascendency? In the next Congress, this "destructive party," as the whigs term the democracy, will have some forty or fifty majority in the House, and some six to eight in the Senate; and yet, in the face of these facts, men of considerable reputation for intelligence undertake to issue a

the practice. The democrats demand the right of labor to be protected in the enjoyment of an independent auffrage by the secret ballot. The whigs deny this protection, and insist that the rich employer shall stand over the laborer at the ballot-box, and mark his vote, that, if he dares to vote against his employer, he and his family may be turned out to starve.

manufacturing towns, proves, in every warmly-contested election.

That it is a part of their system to coerce, instead of protecting labor, was also demonstrated in the calls made upon whig employers by leading whig presses, just after the election of President Polk, to begin a reduction of their business, by turning out democrats, and retaining only whigs. The country, they said, was to be ruined, of course, under the protection of labor. The manufacturers have been drawing their dividends of twenty to forty per cent. from the earnings of labor, with little or no fincrease of wages to them, over the most depressed periods of business, when the country was ridden as with a nightmare by the United States Bank—that one whig panacea for all ills, without which the pulse of the nation would cease to beat, but which we do not find even named or hinted at in this last address of "the party of the past" from their convention in Fancul Hall.

THE TEN-HOUR SYSTEM OF LABOR.

THE TEN-HOUR SYSTEM OF LABOR.

The TEN-HOUR SYSTEM OF LABOR.

The democrats maintain that a system of ten control labor per day ought to carn sufficient for the steady, industrious operative, and secure to him a reasonable portion of time for the cultivation of mind and the social interests of his family.

The whigs deny this, and insist that the working man, like the mere working animal, shall either submit to a reduction of wages below the living point, or devote to labor for his employer all the time not actually required for eating and sleeping.

At the last session of the legislature, the petitions of numerous operatives, for this wholesome protection of labor, were disregarded by the political party who now ask these same laboring men for their votes, to enable the same way?

One fact, in a practical matter like this, is worth a ton of profession to prove who are the friends of labor. Let the whig workingmen of Massachusetts, by whose votes alone whig capitalists get the power to control them at their will, think of this at their leisure.

THE WHIGS SEEK TO RESTRICT THE MARKETS AND THE LIMITS OF THE COUNTRY.

Equally extraordinary and inconsistent are our opponents in their appeal to the people to keep Massachusetts in whig hands, "to prevent the enlargement of an already overgrown territory by the admission of the foreign State of Texas."

Still harping on that strain! Mark their consistency! They must have whig legislation to keep the tariff up, and to keep the country small.

But what is tariff or no tariff without a market? And here is opened to the manufacturers of Massachusetts a new market, free of duties or of competition, as large in territory as France; and these Fanueil Hall whigs tell the Massachusetts manufacturers that they must join with the whig politicians to shut up this market to us, and hand it over to Great Britain.

Yee, thousands of spindles and looms are almost daily increasing on our hands; production threatens to overrun consumption and produce reaction, from the inevitable laws of trade, which no legislature can govern; and yet the whig cry is, We must have no more home markets, we must stop the wheels of industry, and go to work to "PREVENT THEENLARGEMENT OF OTH ALREADY OVERGROWN TERRITOR."

This is the language of their address. Our territory is too large, say this "party of the past," here in Massachusetts, in 1845.

Well and truly have they described themselves as the party of the past (a past never to return) in their attempt to revive this narrow old dogma of Massachusetts federalism.

If these men really had the interests of the manufacturers and domestic industry at heart, and believed it depended on the permanency of a tariff system, common sense would teach them that the true policy would be to bring Massachusetts into harmony with the national administration, and with the great interests of other sections of the Unionto be just to them, by a fair and equal compromise, a reasonable amount of privilege and protection without endangering the loss of all by exacting too much. This is the only way to secure a just and fair protection to the interests of Massachusetts.

It is the politicians, and not the manufacturers or business men, who hold the language of the whig address. The latter want moderate duties, that they may be permanent—a settled policy, and an extending market. The former would be glad to see the tariff entirely prostrated, and their prophecies of the ruin of the manufacturer fulfilled to the letter, in the hope that they might make out of it enough of political capital to gain party power in the nation. It is their interest to agitate any measure, and start any panic, out of which they may hope to produce uncertainty, fluctuation, depression, and then base upon it another clamor, like that of 1840, for change.

America furnished abundance of very carse wool, which, being collected from the nature owners by American merchants at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, was imported in a very unclean esoldition. But, within a few years, the "Yankees," the shrewd merchanters of Boston, have sent large numbers of merino rams to South American Proving the wool of the native sheep. They have bought immenae tracts of land on the purpose of improving the wool of the native sheep. They have bought immenae tracts of land on the purpose of improving the wool of the native sheep. They have bought immenae tracts of land on the purpose of improving the wool of the native sheep. They have bought immenae tracts of land on the purpose of improving the wool of the native sheep. They have bought immenae tr

letter, in the hope that they might make out of it enough of political capital to gain party power in the nation. It is their interest to agitate any means, and start any panie, out of which they may hope to produce uncertainty, fluctuation, depression; and then beau upon it another clamor, like that of 1840, for change.

THE THER POLICY OF MANUFACTURES.

On the other hand, it is the interest of manufacturers and business men to scarce a steady and uniform operation of national legislation in regard to revenue; and this, as sensible men, they must know can only be attained by reasonable and just laws.

A system which secures by special legislation to one branch of investment enormous and unnatural profits, while all other interests are depressed and made tributary to it, cannot be permaents, such so main force, because it is unjust, and therefore it is the part of wideom for the minority not to struggle to perpetuate such injustice, but to maganimously contain its and a wholesome modification as will be just and enaconably satisfactory to other sections of the post of the whole.

On this basis, and no other, a tariff can stand, and capital and labor be fairly and enduringly protected and the repose of the whole.

On this basis, and no other, a tariff can stand, and capital and labor be fairly and enduringly protected and the repose of the whole.

The democratic leaders, they diffirm, really mean to overthrow and proatrate the whole tariff; and the start of the desired that the whige that the start of the start of the desired that of a reduction of the tariff to the revenue standard. The arguments and should quiet all the fars, not the start of the start

since of fooding powers with the concerns of the present and control and decision properties of the decision proclaimed in 1262, that Greek Abstract the control of the con

| At the Detro | No. of acres. | Purch. money |
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| 1 | 12,594 | \$16,224 |
| | THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE | Charles Library |

| he same offices was as | follows: | |
|------------------------|----------|---------------|
| Lt Detroit | Acres | Purch. money. |
| Calamazoo | 5,632 | 7,040 |
| onia | | |
| | 15 617 | 490 997 |

Territory—one at Milwaukie, one at Green Bay, and the other at Mineral Point. The quantity of land sold, and amount received, at the Milwaukie office during the first nine months of this and the previous year, have been:

1844. 1845. Inc.
Land. ... acres 139,775. ... 176,545. ... 58,770
Money received. ... \$178,504 ... \$226,916 ... \$46,332
The sales of public lands at the land offices in Michigan, for the year 1843, were as follows:

The sales of public lands at the land offices in Michigan, for the year 1843, were as follows:

At the Detroit office. ... 1.999. ... \$2,955
Genesee ... 1.358. ... \$1,055
Genesee ... 1.358. ... \$1,0

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle states, that a few days aince a most distressing railroad accident occurred above Marietta, on the State road, by which C. F. M. Garnett, the State engineer, had one of his thighs broken in two places; his assistant, Mr. Stockton, had both legs broken and horribly mangled; and the conductor had one leg entirely cut off. The Chronicle says that the accident occurred in this way:

"The engine left the depot with a load of iron to be transported to the point at which they were laying down the rail, leaving a car laden with iron at the point from which they started, the wheels of which, during their absence, became unscotched; and it being down grade, the car moved off a considerate ble distance up the road. The engine having deposited the iron, was returning in the night, pushing the cars (upon which were Messrs. Garnett, Stockton, and the conductor) ahead, and, as the engine ewas unconscious of danger, ran into the car which had escaped from the depot."

The company of Cherokees who have gone out to explore the country upon the Colorado, were, if from last accounts, in fine heath and spirits. Our information is up to the time they left Fort Washita.—Arkonsas Intelligencer, Oct. 11.

TH. B. REILY.

DENTISTRY.—L. PARMELE (late Dodge & Parmele) takes this method of announcing his return to Washington. He can be seen as usual at his residence on Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets. For the satisfaction of those unacquainted with him, he would offer the following certificates from the Rev. C. W. Everest and the Hon. Noah A. Phelps:

RECTORY GRACE CHURCH, Hamden, (Conn.,) July 21, 1845.

For nearly three years past I have been well acquainted with Dr. L. Parmele. During this period I have had an oppertunity of seeing much of his work, and have several times enjoyed the benefit of his professional services. I know him to be a superior dentist, and can therefore most cheerfully recommend him to any who may stand in need of such aid as it is his business to render. As a gentleman, also, he is worthy of all confidence; and I doubt not be will receive at the hands of an intelligent public that patronage to which his talents and his worth entitle him.

C. W. EVEREST.

MIDDLETOWN, (Conn.,) Sept. 27, 1845.

Dr. L. Parmele resided some time in this city, following the practice of dentistry. He is a worthy citizen, and sustains a high reputation in the line of his profession. From my knowledge of the man, his standing in society, and his professional skill, I take much pleasure in recommending him to the favor and patronage of the public.

NOAH A. PHELPS.

Oct. 29-8t

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

—By virtue of a deed of trust, duly executed from B. M. Smoot, will be sold on Thursday, the 6th day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. w., at the two houses lately occupied by her in F street, between 13th and 14th streets, all the furniture of that large boarding establishment, which is in very good order and well worth the attention of persons furnishing; amongst which we enumerate the following articles, viz:

Cane-seat and other chairs

rticles, viz:
Cane-seat and other chairs
Several excellent mahogany hair-seat sofas
Mahogany sideboard, mahogany dining,
pier, and centre tables
Moreen, muslin, and other window curtains
8 Venetian blinds, 2 large pier glasses
Astral and mantel lamps, several lounges
Dinner and tea sets, crockery-ware
A quantity of glassware of various kinds
Silver table and other spoons and ladles
Ingrain paylor, hall, sten, and chamber carp

Silver table and other spoons and ladles Ingrain parlor, hall, step, and chamber carpets Oilcloth, stair rods, &c. 2 radiators, chamber and 10-plate stoves High and French-post maple and other bedstead Good feather beds, hair and other mattresses Mahogany and other bureaus Mahogany and other wardrobes Marble top, mahogany, and other washstands Toilet sets, chamber tables Andirons, fenders, shovels and tongs, &c.

Andirons, fenders, shovels and tongs, &c.

With many other excellent articles of parlor and chamber furniture, and a general assortment of kitchen requisites.

Terms of sale: All sums of and under \$25, cash; over \$25, a credit of two and four months, for notes satisfactorily endorsed bearing interest.

R. W. DYER & CO.,

Oct. 30—d

Auctioneers.

DANCING ACADEMY.

DANCING ACADEMY.

M. F. C. LABBE has the honor to inform the ladics and gentlemen of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, that his Dancing Academy will reopen on Tuesday, 4th November, at his dwelling-house, on Pennsylvania avenue.

Days of tuition.—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m., for young ladice; from 5 to 7 p. m., for young masters.

N. B. Those ladies and gentlemen who may feel desirous to receive instruction at Georgetown, will please leave their names at the Union Hotel, or at Mr. L.'s residence in Washington.

Oct. 27.—dtf [Int. and Georgetown Adv.]

GEORGE F. ALLEN begs leave to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to him the last two years, and would respectfully call their attention to his stock of fresh fall and winter dry goods, his assortment being much larger and greater than at any former season, and which he pledges to sell at prices which cannot fail to please, for cash, or to punctual customers.

Wanted a smart active youth to attend in a drygoods store.

POR RENT.—A three-story brick house, completed this year, with a pump of elegant water in the yard, and convenient wood and out-houses. Rent moderate to a good tenant. The house is aituated on H street, between 7th and 8th streets north. Apply to Wm. J. Brown on the premises, or to Joseph F. Brown, at the capitol.

Oct. 29—eo3t TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fourth Auditor's Office, Oct. 25, 1845.

THE creditors of the estate of Richard Jewett,
deceased, late a scaman on board the United
States schooner "Nautilus," are hereby notified to
present their claims, duly authenticated, to this office,
within two months from this date.
Oct. 25—3t

M ASONIC.—The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia will be held in the hall of New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9, on Tuesday next, the 4th of November, at 10 o'clock a m.

The officers, past officers, and members of said grand lodge, together with resident and transient brethren, are fraternally requested to attend.

By order of the M. W. G. M.

H. C. WILLIAMS,

Oct. 30—3t HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA.—A case of this superior article is to-day received, direct from the importer. For sale by J. F. CALLAN.

FRENCH CHINTZES.—Just received—
10 pieces dark-colored French Chintzes,
colors.
Oct. 25-3tif D. CLAGETT & CO

drawn, but not yet paid, though payable. 2, 200 00 70, 000 00 1, 104, 932 35 498, 837 42 50, 000 00 29; 860 54 29; 248 51 25; 914 86 504, 279 54 509; 319 53 458, 524 70 581, 368 33 89; 685 77 99; 965 17 100, 000 00 643, 142, 82 246, 018 88 275; 553 84 45, 000 84 1,002 84 50 00 100 14 111,065 28 29, 233 28 136 15 8, 765 77 85, 600 15 89, 050 99 163 13 6, 980 61 1, 310 95 8, 051 86 2,842 00 3,525 00 3, 203 33 1, 264 00 21, 861 32 18, 819 53 118 20 34, 234 76 87, 937 86 52, 385 23 407, 139 78 50,000 00 18,119 42 52,175 00 3,000 00 1,890 22 1,321 29 1,360 61 13,445 31 47, 438 62 99, 487 47 3, 358 00 59 29 80, 342 98 398, 563 35 4, 851 75 52, 963 62 85, 010 17 247, 490 91 4, 851 75 6, 125 91 538 91 1, 109 49 189 37 13 44

TREASURER'S WEEKLY STATEMENT-OFFICIAL.

showing the amount at his credit in the various banks holding public deposites, and the mint, by returns rem to Monday, October 27, 1845; the amount for which drafts have been issued, and were then unpuil; and amount then remaining subject to his draft; showing, also, the amount of future transfers to and from one banks, as ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

To Bank of America, New York, N. Y.

To Albany City Bank, Albany, N. Y.

To Southwestern Railroad Bank, Charleston, S. C.

To Bank of Mobile, Alabama
To Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana
To the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company's Bank, Cincinnati, O.
To Clinton Bank, Columbus, Ohio
To Bank of Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri
To Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, Pa.

From Merchants' Bank, Boston
From City Bank, New Haven, Conn.
From Bank of the State of New York, N. Y.
From Mechanies' Bank do
From Bank of Commerce do
From Bank of America
From Merchants' Bank do
From Merchants' Bank do
From Morch Biver, Bank do
From Morch Biver, Bank do

From Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia, F From Bank of Commerce, do From Chesapeake Bank, Baltimore, Md. From Bank of Washington, Washingtor From Bank of Metropolis, do From Patriotic Bank, do From Corcoran & Riggs, do From Bank of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio From Michigan Insurance Company, De

which, added to their former stock, makes their assortment very large and general, consisting of about three hundred cases and trunks, embracing almost every quality and variety in their line of business. They enumerate a few of the leading articles, viz. 2,000 pairs negro brogans, various qualities and prices; 500 pairs of them such as have never before been in this market for quality and sizes, being double soled and nailed.

50 do women's leather boots and shoes
20 do men's lined and bound brogans n's French and American l

varieties
Misses' and children's boots and shoes, in great

Misses and children's boots and snoes, in great variety and quantity
The above are offered at wholesale or retail.
The undersigned beg leave especially to call the attention of farmers and planters to their stock of negro brogans, confidently assuring them that it is such as has never before been in this District, having all been made to their order, not for cheapness, just for enadless.

having all been made to their order, the but for goodness.

To their friends and the public in general, the undersigned beg leave to say that they do not presume to sell cheaper than any and everybody else; but, obtaining their supplies direct from the best manufacturers, and on the most favorable terms, they aim to sell as low as any honest man can do.

A. COYLE & SON.

Cct. 28—eolw

ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE
PROPERTY FOR SALE—The late
residence of Mr. Armfield, on Prince
street, in Alexandria. The house is
brick, built of the best materials, handsomely finished, and well arranged for comfort and
convenience; contains 15 rooms, most of them large
and airy, and has a wide hall through the centre.
Out-houses of brick, also covered with metal, consisting, in one range, of wood and wash-houses,
cistern above ground, two bathing and two dressingrooms. On the opposite wing, a fine green-house;
and in the rear, a brick two-story double house for
servants.

and in the rear, a brick two-story double house for servants.

The flower-gardens extend from Patrick to Henry streets. The vegetable garden is large and productive.

It is considered, by many, the handsomest and most desirable residence in the District.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms, on application to WM. D. NUTT.

WM. D. NUTT,

WM. D. NUTI
At the Treasury Department of the De

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A MEETING of the proprietors and stock-holdA ers of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, formed to establish a line of telegraph between New York and Philadelphia, will be held at the telegraph rooms of the city post office on Saturday, the Std day of November next, at 4 o'clock p. m.

As the choice of a president of the company is expected to take place, and other business of importance transacted, a full representation of the stock is requested.

W. W. CORCORAN,

W. W. CORCORAN, B. B. FRENCH, Trustees.

Washington, Oct. 28-d1w [Nat. Int. and U. S. Journal.] MISCELLANEOUS WITTINGS OF GEO.

Oct 22

Part Int. and U. S. Journal.]

MISCELLANEOUS WITTINGS OF GEO.

Oct 22

Part Int. and U. S. Journal.]

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The undersigned have received a large portion of their fall supply, which, added to their former stock, makes their as-(Six doors west of Brown's Hotel, Penn. an

THE proprietor of the above extensive establishment most respectfully announces to his merous customers in town and country, that he recently returned from his annual tour brought coatern cities, where he has personally selected coatern cities, where he has personally selected coaterned for a very large and well-assorted for a very large for a very large and well-assorted for a very large for a very large and well-assorted for a very large for a very la contracted for a very large and well-assorted of most superior articles in his line, to who would invite their attention; and having mapurchases for cash, with all the advantages years of experience can give, will be enabled them cheap enough to satisfy all who may him with a call. Purchasers who would be assured as a second of the property of the property of the satisfy and the satisfy all who may him with a call. assured, are respectfully solicited to make a head examination of the market previous to calling him; not doubting but that they will be heas vinced that his stock, from its extent and und and by the superior style, careful finish, and an additional superior style, careful finish, and superior superior style, and the superior style of the superior superio

factory price of every article, will present insements not elsewhere to be met with.

To the fashionable dress circle, I beg leave to the elegant fall style of hat introduced on the September in New York, by the eminent host Leary & Co., and by myself in this ciry of the control of the season of the entire that the series of the control of the season in this ciry of the eminent success which attained since its first introduction in Nev Is there can be no doubt but that supremacy in accorded to it for the season in this series finished in a peculiar style of elegance and neutron as beaver, moleskin, cassimere, brush all hats, with all the variations which a proper distination can require to adapt them to the certain tour of each individual purchaser. With a mis perfection in the fit of the hat, I have, at put pense, imported direct from Paris the "Control Typographique;" and by means of this motion and beautiful machine, a model on which the Is finished can be produced with great facility-cating, with the greatest accuracy, the amform and pressure of the cranium, perfectly applying to the trade a desideratum often sought for, a heretofore considered unattainable. Gentlemn have hats which do not fit them, are informed the conformateur can readily remedy such can discomfort.

CAPS.

Gentlemen's sea-otter, fur seal, nutria, miscloth, hair plush, glazed linen, velvet and sit in great variety.

Youths' cloth, Spanish slouch, codet, Benavy, glazed cover—several new and tasty pain children's rich silk velvet caps. The collection patterns rare and beautiful; and these goods with a second time, and become regular customers.

LADIES RIDING CAPS.

Orders taken for any particular fancy, and exertion always made to pleasemy fair parson

Conders taken for any particular fancy, and a exertion always made to pleasemy fair parcost New style Ashburton hats for childrenmuch admired.

Servants' low-priced caps of every description

A large assortment of furs—ladies' muffs, trimmings, swansdown, &c., &c.

TEXAS ROBES.

Buffalo robes, all sizes. Some of these, curio emblazoned with the achievements of the signal possessors, I recommend to the attents gentlemen forming collections of Indian certies. By every arrival during the season, 1 shall be ceiving something new and desirable.

WM. B. TODD, Fashionable History and the store will be brilliantly lighted, and open until 9 o'clock, p. m.

October 1.—Jeodiff
[Intelligencer and Baltimore Sun.]

DENTISTRY.—Da. VAN PATTEN with time at his office without interrupted summer, that all who desire may, at any unit, themselves of his services. He refers not dently to the medical profession, and the disgenerally. Office a few doors from Brown's Coleman's hotels, Penn. avenue.

July 17.—3m*

87, 531 22 15, 555 88 27, 478 54 30, 000 00 13 44 275, 233 51 113, 655 09

46, 837 1 84, 471 1

80,000 00 **\$8,954,594 %**

\$100,000 £ 25,814 7

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North River Bank Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia, Pa. do ltimore, Md.

Michigan Insurance Company, Detroit, Mich. -

[U. S. Journal, Constitution, and Intelligencer.]

fouble soled and named.

500 pairs boys' and youths' coarse brogans, various qualities and prices

50 cases men's and boys' coarse and water-proof

Gentlemen's French and American leadier soons and dress shoes, various qualities

Gentlemen's black and drab cloth gaiters, a new and beautiful article

Ladies' gaiters and half-gaiters, various colors, best quality, daily expected

Ladies' walking shoes, slippers, and Paris ties

Ladies' black and white satin slippers and white kid do.

kid do.

Ladies' embroidered and morning slippers
Ludies', gentlemen's, and children's gum-elastic
overshoes, embracing almost every variety of quality and fashion
Boys' and youths' fine boots and shoes, in great
varieties